

EAST Search History

Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
L1	716	febrifugine or halofuginone or isofebrifugine	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2007/07/19 13:30
L2	1111	"protozoan infection"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2007/07/19 13:31
L3	6	L1 and L2	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2007/07/19 13:31

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TERMINAL (ENTER 1, 2, 3, OR ?):2

Enter NEWS followed by the item number or name to see news on that specific topic.

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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 13:33:52 ON 19 JUL 2007

=> file caplus medline biosis embase

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

FULL ESTIMATED COST

| SINCE FILE ENTRY | TOTAL SESSION |
|------------------|---------------|
| 0.21 | 0.21 |

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:34:30 ON 19 JUL 2007

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FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 13:34:30 ON 19 JUL 2007

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 13:34:30 ON 19 JUL 2007

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FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 13:34:30 ON 19 JUL 2007

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=> s febrifugine

L1 229 FEBRIFUGINE

=> s halofuginone

L2 1096 HALOFUGINONE

=> s protozoan infection

L3 5560 PROTOZOAN INFECTION

=> dup rem L1

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L1

L4 139 DUP REM L1 (90 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s L4 and (AY<2003 or PY<2003 or PRY<2003)

'2003' NOT A VALID FIELD CODE

'2003' NOT A VALID FIELD CODE

2 FILES SEARCHED...

'2003' NOT A VALID FIELD CODE

L5 101 L4 AND (AY<2003 OR PY<2003 OR PRY<2003)

=> s L5 and L3

L6 0 L5 AND L3

=> s L5 and infections

L7 4 L5 AND INFECTIONS

=> d 1-4 ibib abs

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:21603 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:73628

TITLE: Febrifugine derivatives having antimalarial activity

INVENTOR(S): Oshima, Yoshiteru; Takaya, Yoshiaki; Wataya, Yusuke

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Taiho Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Japan

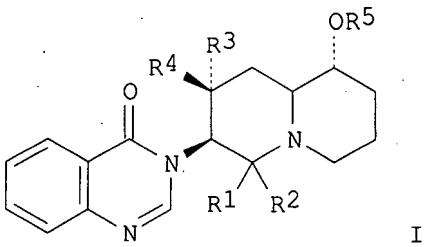
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 12 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------------------|------|------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| JP 2000007673 | A | 20000111 | JP 1998-172578 | 19980619 <-- |
| JP 3740284 | B2 | 20060201 | | |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | JP 1998-172578 | 19980619 <-- |
| OTHER SOURCE(S):
GI | | MARPAT 132:73628 | | |



AB Febrifugine or isofebrifugine derivs. I (R1, R2 = H, hydrocarbon; either R3 or R4 is H and the other is OH or OAc; CR3R4 may form C:O; R5 = acyl, selectively releasable ether-type protective group) or their salts are useful for prevention and treatment of malarial infections. Febrifugine extracted from *Dichroa febrifuga* was stirred in Me₂CO in the presence of silica gel to give acetylfebrifugine, which inhibited *Plasmodium falciparum* with EC₅₀ of 3.2 + 10-10 M.

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1950:31220 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 44:31220
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 44:6086d-h
 TITLE: Obtaining febrifugine alkaloids
 INVENTOR(S): Koepfli, Joseph B.; Mead, James F.; Brockman, John A., Jr.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): United States of America, as represented by the Secy. of the Army
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Unavailable
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------|------|----------|-----------------|--------------|
| US 2504847 | | 19500418 | US 1948-26428 | 19480511 <-- |

AB Ground roots of *Dichroa febrifuga* are extracted repeatedly with 0.1 N HCl for 48 hrs. and are soaked until test with Dragendorff's reagent is neg. The alkaloids are adsorbed on fuller's earth (amount calculated from a graph) with excess HCl and long stirring, and filtered. The filter cake is made into a thin paste with H₂O, Na₂CO₃ is added to pH 8.5 or higher, BuOH (3 times amount of H₂O) is added, and the mixture is shaken for 1-3 hrs. The extraction with BuOH is repeated, 0.5 volume ligroin (b. 60-70°) and 0.5 volume % 6 N HCl are added to the BuOH, the aqueous layer is separated, the BuOH is extracted with 0.1 N HCl, the combined aqueous exts. are neutralized with Na₂CO₃, extracted

with 20 volume % BuOH in CHCl₃, this is extracted with 0.25 N HCl, and the neutralization-extraction cycle is repeated. The final BuOH-CHCl₃ is evaporated,

and the residue is collected by use of Et₂O, crystallized from EtOH and excess 12 N HCl, and recrystd. by dissolving in 50% EtOH and adding absolute EtOH to 90% to give febrifugine-2HCl: free base (I) m. 152-4° (from CHCl₃) and 139-40° (from EtOH). Filtrates from I-2HCl are evaporated, and H₂O and Na₂CO₃ are added and extracted with CHCl₃ to give isofebrifugine (II), recrystd. rapidly from hot MeOH. II heated at m. p. or refluxed in EtOH is partially converted to I; similarly some II is obtained from I in hot CHCl₃. The roots contain 0.05-0.10% alkaloid and far more I than II. For more phys. data see abstract from J. Am. Chemical Society in C.A. 41, 5984a. I has LD₅₀ of 2.5-3.0 mg./kg. in the white mouse and has delayed toxic manifestations. In rhesus monkeys I is more than 300 times as toxic (subacute) than quinine, causes loss of weight at doses of 0.6 mg./kg. daily, and is 50 times as active as quinine against Plasmodium cynomolgi infections.

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 4 MEDLINE on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 75157215 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 1128923

TITLE: Laboratory studies with some recent anticoccidials.

AUTHOR: Ryley J F; Wilson R G

SOURCE: Parasitology, (1975 Apr) Vol. 70, No. 2, pp. 203-22.

Journal code: 0401121. ISSN: 0031-1820.

PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 197508

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 10 Mar 1990

Last Updated on STN: 10 Mar 1990

Entered Medline: 8 Aug 1975

AB The activities of monensin, lasalocid and halofuginone against *Eimeria* tenella, *E. brunetti* and *E. necatrix* have been studied under laboratory conditions. Complete control of experimental infections in the chick, separable from toxicity, was not obtained with monensin, but was achieved with the other two compounds at levels of 150 and 6 ppm in the food respectively. All three compounds appear to inhibit coccidial development very early in the life-cycle, and to have a fairly rapid lethal effect, monensin and lasalocid more so than the febrifugine derivative. In vivo observations have been supplemented with in vitro studies. Some discussion of the difficulties of relating laboratory experiments to field performance is given.

L7 ANSWER 4 OF 4 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 89169326 EMBASE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1989169326

TITLE: New leads to the treatment of protozoal infections based on natural product molecules.

AUTHOR: Phillipson J.D.; O'Neill M.J.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pharmacognosy, The School of Pharmacy, University of London, London WC1N 1AX, United Kingdom

SOURCE: Acta Pharmaceutica Nordica, (1989) Vol. 1, No. 3, pp. 131-144.

ISSN: 1100-1801 CODEN: APNOEE

COUNTRY: Sweden

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

FILE SEGMENT: 037 Drug Literature Index

LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 12 Dec 1991

Last Updated on STN: 12 Dec 1991

DATA NOT AVAILABLE FOR THIS ACCESSION NUMBER

=> s L2 and infections
L8 85 L2 AND INFECTIONS

=> dup rem L8
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L8
L9 48 DUP REM L8 (37 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s L9 and (AY<2003 or PY<2003 or PRY<2003)
'2003' NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
'2003' NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
2 FILES SEARCHED...
'2003' NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
L10 41 L9 AND (AY<2003 OR PY<2003 OR PRY<2003)

=> s protozoal or protozoan
L11 323012 PROTOZOAL OR PROTOZOAN

=> s L10 and L11
L12 11 L10 AND L11

=> d 1-11 L12 ibib abs

L12 ANSWER 1 OF 11 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 90320070 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 2115212
TITLE: Elimination of Theileria buffeli infections from cattle by concurrent treatment with primaquine phosphate and halofuginone lactate.
AUTHOR: Stewart N P; de Vos A J; Shiels I
CORPORATE SOURCE: Queensland Department of Primary Industries, Animal Research Institute, Wacol, Queensland, Australia.
SOURCE: Tropical animal health and production, (1990 May) Vol. 22, No. 2, pp. 109-15.
Journal code: 1277355. ISSN: 0049-4747.
PUB. COUNTRY: SCOTLAND: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199008
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 21 Sep 1990
Last Updated on STN: 21 Sep 1990
Entered Medline: 21 Aug 1990
AB Fifty splenectomised calves naturally infected with Theileria buffeli were treated with primaquine phosphate (ICI, UK) and halofuginone lactate (Hoechst, Australia) either separately or in combination. Infections in treated calves were monitored for up to 26 weeks by examining Giemsa stained peripheral blood films for piroplasms and by an immunofluorescent antibody test. When used alone neither of the drugs eliminated infection. The most successful results were obtained when two treatments of halofuginone lactate, at a rate of 1 mg kg⁻¹ body weight and six treatments of primaquine phosphate, at a rate of 2 mg kg⁻¹ body weight, were administered concurrently. No theilerial relapses were observed in 14 of 16 calves so treated, and no antibody to T. buffeli was detected in these calves beyond the twelfth week after treatment. The results have application in the preparation of Theileria-free calves for use in the production of living vaccines against babesiosis and anaplasmosis.

L12 ANSWER 2 OF 11 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:277331 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV198682021194; BA82:21194
TITLE: ASSESSMENT OF ANTICOCCIDIALS AGAINST INTESTINAL EIMERIA IN
GALLUS-GALLUS-F-DOMESTICA.
AUTHOR(S): GOMEZ E [Reprint author]; BLANDINO T
CORPORATE SOURCE: DEP PARASITOL-MICOL, CENT NAC SANIDAD AGROPECUARIA, SAN
JOSE DE LAS LAJAS, LA HABANA
SOURCE: Revista de Salud Animal, (1985) Vol. 7, No. 3,
pp. 275-280.
CODEN: RSANDH. ISSN: 0253-570X.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: BA
LANGUAGE: SPANISH
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 4 Jul 1986
Last Updated on STN: 4 Jul 1986

AB The activity of amprolium (125 and 240 ppm), halofuginone (3
ppm), monensin (100 ppm), salinomycin (60 ppm) and sulphadimidine (2000
ppm) against experimental mixed infections of fowl intestinal
coccidia was assessed. Criteria for effectiveness comprised weight gain,
number of discharged oocysts and alterations in feces. Amprolium (240
ppm), halofuginone and sulphadimidine showed moderate
anticoccidial effect according to the described conditions.

L12 ANSWER 3 OF 11 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:164831 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV198529054827; BR29:54827
TITLE: IMPLICATIONS OF CHEMOTHERAPY OF THEILERIA-LAWRENCEI
INFECTIONS CORRIDOR DISEASE IN CATTLE.
AUTHOR(S): POTGIETER F T [Reprint author]; ROOS J A; DE VOS A J
CORPORATE SOURCE: VET RES INST, PO BOX ONDERSTEPOORT 0110
SOURCE: South African Journal of Science, (1985) Vol. 81,
No. 1, pp. 44.
Meeting Info.: ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PARASITOLOGICAL
SOCIETY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA, JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA,
JUNE 28-29, 1984. S AFR J SCI.
CODEN: SAJSAR. ISSN: 0038-2353.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
FILE SEGMENT: BR
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

L12 ANSWER 4 OF 11 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1981:138321 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV198171008313; BA71:8313
TITLE: THE ANTI COCCIDIAL EFFICACY OF ARPRINOCID IN BROILER
CHICKENS UNDER FLOOR PEN CONDITIONS.
AUTHOR(S): SCHROEDER J [Reprint author]; SMITH C J Z; HARVEY R G
CORPORATE SOURCE: MSD RES CENT, PRIV BAG 3, 1685 HALFWAY HOUSE, S AFR
SOURCE: Journal of the South African Veterinary Association, (1980) Vol. 51, No. 1, pp. 59-61.
CODEN: JAVTAP. ISSN: 0038-2809.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: BA
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

AB The efficacy of arprinocid was tested against artificial
infections of mixtures of Eimeria spp. in broiler chickens under
floor pen conditions in 3 experiments. Treatment with arprinocid at 60
ppm over 56 days significantly increased the live mass gain and feed
efficiency of broiler chickens. This increase compared favorably with
that obtained by treatment with lasalocid, robenidine and
halofuginone. Birds treated with arprinocid had substantially
reduced numbers of sporulated oocysts in their litter, and less severe
lesion scores than non-medicated birds.

L12 ANSWER 5 OF 11 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002078501 EMBASE

TITLE: Parasites of goats: A guide to diagnosis and control.

AUTHOR: Taylor M.

SOURCE: In Practice, (2002) Vol. 24, No. 2, pp. 76-89. .

ISSN: 0263-841X CODEN: IPRCDH

COUNTRY: United Kingdom

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article

FILE SEGMENT: 004 Microbiology
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index

LANGUAGE: English

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 14 Mar 2002
Last Updated on STN: 14 Mar 2002

AB Goats share a number of diseases in common with sheep and cattle and this is particularly true with regard to parasitic infections. The most important endoparasitic diseases seen in goats are parasitic gastroenteritis caused by gastrointestinal nematodes, and coccidiosis caused by protozoan parasites of the genus *Eimeria*. Other internal parasitic infections seen in goats include cryptosporidiosis, a rapidly emerging zoonotic infection of domestic animals (and humans), adult tapeworms and several metacestodes, and insect larvae of the family Oestridae (bots and warbles). Ectoparasites may be found either permanently on goats (eg, mites and lice) or only when they come to feed (eg, ticks and flies). Such parasites may be a source of annoyance or may result in illthrift and disease. This article discusses the pathogenesis, diagnosis and control of the major endo- and ectoparasitic infections of goats.

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001368223 EMBASE

TITLE: Chemotherapeutic approaches to protozoa: Coccidiae - Current level of knowledge and outlook.

AUTHOR: Greif G.; Harder A.; Haberkorn A.

CORPORATE SOURCE: G. Greif, Animal Health Business Group, Research and Development, Biological and Chemical Evaluation, 51368 Leverkusen, Germany. gisela.greif.ah@bayer.ag.de

SOURCE: Parasitology Research, (2001) Vol. 87, No. 11, pp. 973-975.

Refs: 4

ISSN: 0932-0113 CODEN: PARREZ

COUNTRY: Germany

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article

FILE SEGMENT: 004 Microbiology
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index

LANGUAGE: English

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 2 Nov 2001
Last Updated on STN: 2 Nov 2001

AB Progress in the treatment and prophylaxis of cystforming coccidial infections (*Neospora*, *Sarcocystis*, *Toxoplasma*) and *Cryptosporidium* infections has been limited (Table 1; Haberkorn 1996; Croft 1997; Wang 1997). However, new possibilities have been opened up in the treatment of *Eimeria*-induced coccidiosis in poultry and mammals, due to improvements in treatment and/or metaphylaxis. A new polyether antibiotic, semduramycin, has recently been added to the range of effective prophylactic preparations. The development of resistance to anticoccidial agents is now posing similar problems to those encountered with malaria, coccidiosis in poultry being particularly affected. Because no new active ingredient from a new family of chemical substances has been

developed for more than 10 years, the following approaches are being adopted to get round this problem: the use of older preparations which have not been used for a long time, the introduction of combinations such as narasin/nicarbazin or methyl benzoquate/clopidol and the alternating use of anticoccidial agents in rotation and shuttle programmes. The goal of a real alternative, i.e. vaccination, has been achieved to a certain extent in the form of live vaccines for laying hens and broiler breeders and is being practiced in some countries.

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998333813 EMBASE

TITLE: [Cryptosporidium infections in immunocompetent and immunocompromised host].
L'INFEZIONE DA CRIPTOSPORIDIO NELL'OSPITE IMMUNOCOMPETENTE E NEL PAZIENTE IMMUNOCOMPROMESSO.

AUTHOR: Maisto A.; Sorrentino A.R.; Gaeta G.B.

CORPORATE SOURCE: A. Maisto, Istituto di Malattie Infettive, Seconda Universita, Napoli, Italy

SOURCE: Infezioni in Medicina, (1998) Vol. 6, No. 3, pp. 139-147. .
Refs: 111
ISSN: 1124-9390 CODEN: INMEFK

COUNTRY: Italy

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article

FILE SEGMENT: 004 Microbiology
006 Internal Medicine
017 Public Health, Social Medicine and Epidemiology
026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
037 Drug Literature Index

LANGUAGE: Italian

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English; Italian

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 28 Oct 1998
Last Updated on STN: 28 Oct 1998

AB Prior to 1980 infections with Cryptosporidium species were considered extremely rare in humans. During the eighties, evidence cumulates that this intracellular protozoan was often responsible of self-limiting diarrheal illness in immunocompetent patients and of a prolonged, life-threatening disease in immunocompromised hosts, especially patients with AIDS. The aim of this paper is to review the present knowledge on Cryptosporidium biology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, diagnosis, therapy and highlight recent studies on the clinical aspects of this infection.

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 93113989 EMBASE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1993113989

TITLE: Opportunistic infections: Treatment and developmental therapeutics of cryptosporidiosis and isosporiasis.

AUTHOR: St. Georgiev V.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Nat. Inst. Allergy/Infectious Dis., National Institutes of Health, Solar Building, Bethesda, MD 20892, United States

SOURCE: Drug Development Research, (1993) Vol. 28, No. 4, pp. 445-459.
ISSN: 0272-4391 CODEN: DDREDK

COUNTRY: United States

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review

FILE SEGMENT: 004 Microbiology
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index

LANGUAGE: English

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 30 May 1993

Last Updated on STN: 30 May 1993

AB Cryptosporidium sp. and Isospora sp. are coccidian protozoans taxonomically related to Toxoplasma gondii and Plasmodium sp. Although associated with many animal species, these pathogens are also the causative agents of cryptosporidiosis and isosporiasis, 2 invasive opportunistic infections in humans. In immunocompetent hosts, the infections are usually self-limited, flu-like gastrointestinal disorders which resolve spontaneously. In immunocompromised patients, however, cryptosporidiosis is a severe, debilitating, and prolonged illness, with high morbidity and no known therapy effective against it. Spiramycin has been proven largely ineffective. In recent years, however, the use of immunotherapy is being actively pursued as one potentially useful approach for the treatment of cryptosporidiosis. Azithromycin, a new macrolide antibiotic, has also shown promise in preclinical studies. In the case of isosporiasis, the combination of trimethoprim and sulphamethoxazole has been found to be effective, although AIDS patients have shown a high rate of relapse and, therefore, the need for suppressive maintenance therapy.

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 92069393 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1992069393
TITLE: Protozoal gastrointestinal infections.
AUTHOR: Hamer D.H.; Keusch G.T.
CORPORATE SOURCE: New England Medical Center Hospitals-Tufts University School of Medicine, Department of Medicine, Division of Geographic Medicine and Infectious Diseases, 750 Washington Street, NEMCH 341 Boston, MA 02111, United States
SOURCE: Current Opinion in Infectious Diseases, (1992) Vol. 5, No. 1, pp. 88-98.
ISSN: 0951-7375 CODEN: COIDE5
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
FILE SEGMENT: 004 Microbiology
037 Drug Literature Index
048 Gastroenterology
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 29 Mar 1992
Last Updated on STN: 29 Mar 1992
DATA NOT AVAILABLE FOR THIS ACCESSION NUMBER

L12 ANSWER 10 OF 11 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 92019139 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1992019139
TITLE: Therapy for enteric protozoa.
AUTHOR: Janoff E.N.
CORPORATE SOURCE: VA Medical Center, Infectious Disease Section (111F), One Veterans Drive, Minneapolis, MN 55417, United States
SOURCE: Current Opinion in Infectious Diseases, (1991) Vol. 4, No. 6, pp. 820-825.
ISSN: 0951-7375 CODEN: COIDE5
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
FILE SEGMENT: 004 Microbiology
006 Internal Medicine
037 Drug Literature Index
048 Gastroenterology
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20 Mar 1992
Last Updated on STN: 20 Mar 1992

AB Enteric protozoa are common, identifiable, and often treatable causes of enteric disease in children and adults worldwide. In the last decade, use of newer diagnostic methods and the rapid growth of the population of immunocompromised patients has led to an expanded list of potential protozoan pathogens. Prominent among these pathogens are Cryptosporidium and Microsporidium organisms, both of which are associated with chronic diarrheal disease in patients with human immunodeficiency virus infection and for which effective therapy is not yet available. The challenge for the next decade is to establish reliable and accessible diagnostic techniques for identifying new enteric protozoan infections and to establish safe and effective therapeutic regimens.

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 81201226 EMBASE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1981201226

TITLE: The chemotherapy of protozoal infections of veterinary importance.

AUTHOR: Joyner L.P.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Parasitol. Dept., Cent. Veter. Lab., Min. Agric. Fisheries Food, Weybridge, United Kingdom

SOURCE: Journal of Protozoology, (1981) Vol. 28, No. 1, pp. 17-19.

CODEN: JPROAR

COUNTRY: United States

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

FILE SEGMENT: 037 Drug Literature Index

LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 9 Dec 1991

Last Updated on STN: 9 Dec 1991

DATA NOT AVAILABLE FOR THIS ACCESSION NUMBER